

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy with southeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight Low	Daytime High
Amman	6	18
Aqaba	12	24
Deserts	5	19
Jordan Valley	14	25

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 18, Aqaba 24. Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 45 per cent.

Volume 6, Number 1821

AMMAN, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1981 — SAFAR 1, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Council of Europe mission postpones visit to Turkey

STRASBOURG, Nov. 27 (R) — A parliamentary mission from the Council of Europe has postponed a fact-finding visit to Turkey next month at the request of Turkey's military rulers, a council statement said today. The statement, from the chairman of the council's political and legal affairs committee, expressed regret at the postponement of the visit by the mission which planned to monitor progress towards a return to democracy in Turkey.

Spies swapped over Berlin Wall

FRANKFURT, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — A Communist agent who had been imprisoned in Denmark has been released, flown to West Germany and handed over to East German authorities as part of a major East-West spy swap, sources said today. The sources, who asked not to be identified, said Joerg Meyer was driven from Frankfurt airport to Herleshausen, where he was turned over to the East Germans late Thursday. Mr. Meyer was returned to East Germany as part of the spy swap which involved Guenther Guillaume, a former aide to ex-chancellor Willy Brandt. Mr. Guillaume, whose unmasking forced Mr. Brandt's resignation, was set free Oct. 1. At the time, West German sources said the East Germans were to release several dozen Western agents and allow as many as 3,000 people to emigrate to the West.

Egyptian population reaches 44 million

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (R) — Egypt's population reached 44 million this month compared to 43 million in January, the central statistics bureau said today. The bureau said the annual increase was 1.62 million compared to one million last year or 27 babies every second against 25 babies every second last year.

Assad's absence at Fez summit came as 'surprise' to PLO

BEIRUT, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — A Palestinian official was quoted today as saying that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's absence from the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, came as a "surprise" to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the official Kuwait News Agency KUNA reported. According to KUNA, the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Khaleej, quoted PLO Executive Committee Member Ahmad Sidiqi Dajani as saying that Mr. Assad's boycott "was a surprise to all because the Palestinian delegation had been assured before it departed for Fez that he (Mr. Assad) would attend and this was confirmed by Moroccan King Hassan II." He was quoted as saying that the Arab League was not informed of Mr. Assad's decision until barely two hours before the summit conference was scheduled to open on Wednesday. Mr. Dajani said efforts were made to persuade Mr. Assad to attend but to no avail.

New French envoy arrives in Beirut

BEIRUT, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — Paul Marc Henry, France's newly-appointed ambassador to Lebanon, arrived here today to fill a post left vacant since the assassination last September of former ambassador Louis Delamare. Airport security sources said a bullet-proof car was on hand at Beirut International Airport to transport the newly-arrived diplomat to the Residence des Pins, the ambassadorial residence near Beirut's mid-city line which divides the capital into right-wing and left-wing sectors. Mr. Delamare was shot and killed a few hundred metres away from his residence on Sept. 4. The assassins have disappeared without a trace.

King leaves Morocco for Spain visit



FEZ, Nov. 27 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein left here for Spain Thursday evening for a private visit after participating in the one-day Arab summit. Upon departure from Morocco, the King sent a cable to King Hassan II, voicing gratitude and appreciation for the hospitality accorded to him and the Jordanian delegation. He also lauded King Hassan's efforts to bolster inter-Arab relations and safeguard higher Arab interests. King Hussein expressed

the hope that the Arab leaders will meet in Morocco soon to resume discussion of their plans for the restoration of Arab rights. Shortly before the King's departure for Spain he held a meeting with King Hassan and Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, in which they exchanged views on ways to strengthen Arab solidarity and joint Arab action, as well as preparation for the proposed Arab summit in Morocco.

Explosion rocks central Tehran, kills two

BEIRUT, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — A powerful explosion ripped through Tehran's largest department store today killing at least two and injuring several others, according to the official Pars news agency.

Pars said the explosives were planted in a jeep parked in an alley separating the store from a gas station on Vali Asr Street, one of Tehran's busiest shopping areas. Two persons filling their cars at the station were killed instantly, the agency said.

The explosion destroyed the pumps at the gas station, and dozens of cars parked nearby. It also damaged a double-decker bus passing by the site of the blast.

The government-funded news agency said the blast ripped a gaping hole in the northern wall of the Quds Store, a four-storey

building in the three-lined Vali Asr Street. It noted that the casualty figure was lower than what it could have been because the store was closed on Friday.

Officials blamed underground leftist guerrilla groups for the railway blast, but the Paris office of Mujahideen-e-Khalq leader Massoud Rajavi denied any involvement in the railway incident.

A spokesman for the Iranian revolutionary police force, the Komiteh, told the Associated Press in Beirut by telephone that 15 persons were injured in the blast. He said there were seven bombs planted near the store, four of which did not go off.

The spokesman, who declined to be identified, said it took firemen three hours to fight the Quds Store fire which broke out in mid-afternoon.

Pars blamed the explosion on "terrorists." Tehran Radio in its 45-minute news broadcast this evening briefly mentioned the blast and blamed "American agents."

This is the second bombing in

Tehran this week. The first, last Tuesday was in front of the capital's railway station killing three persons.

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long and bitter discussions which led to a temporary three-year agreement on budget rebates to Britain.

Britain and West Germany, the only net contributors to the \$25 billion budget, have both complained that they are being forced to bear an unfair share of EEC membership bill.

French President Francois Mitterrand told journalists that four major points still remained to be settled.

Those concerned subsidies for milk producers, measures to give a better deal to farmers and fruit producers in Southern Europe, the future growth rate of EEC farm expenditure and the amount and duration of budget refunds to Britain.

Agreement was reached, on a range of other issues concerning EEC regional and social policies, including plans for an increased community lending fund to finance industry projects and public works spending, he said.

Mr. Mitterrand said EEC foreign minister had been charged with continuing detailed negotiations on the four points where disagreement persisted. Their aim would be to reach a global accord, he said, adding "I hope before the end of the year."

Delegates accompanying Mr. Goukouni said the Chadian leader

President Goukouni has said publicly that there is a danger of renewed civil war if the force does not move in quickly. The OAU decided to set it up last June.

Opening the meeting today, President Moi appealed to states bordering Chad not to encourage rebels trying to oust the N'Djamena government.

African diplomats said the appeal was apparently directed at Sudan, from where guerrillas of former Chadian defence minister Hissene Habre are fighting against government forces.

Food shortages were beginning to be a problem, with few supplies reaching the city from surrounding villages because of the fighting. Markets and bazaars have closed and only a few food shops had enough food for present, said the report, quoting travellers from Kandahar reaching Kabul.

Rebels also have been attacking government supply columns, and last week destroyed 42 heavily loaded truck in the nearby town of Arzuza, it said.

Soviet and Afghan government troops continue to maintain a presence in the city, but one which is lessening, the Kabul report said. Government officials previously entered Kandahar during the under armed guard and returned before dark to the Soviet compound outside the city near the airport. Now, the bureaucrats stay away and only Soviet tanks and

armoured vehicles enter Kandahar, and only for a few hours during the day, it said.

This also squared with the earlier diplomatic report, which noted that a visiting dignitary had been unable to leave the Kandahar airport upon his arrival in early October and had to return to Kabul without visiting the city because local military units could not provide adequate security.

Meanwhile, the emboldened rebels raided an Afghan military unit near the airport Nov. 21 and, with the help of some defectors, looted the camp's armoury before Soviet troops arrived and forced the insurgents to withdraw, reported a witness as saying.

The Kabul report did not estimate the casualties in the three-month tussle for the city. Previous reports have said both the anti-government rebels and the opposing Soviet and Afghan forces have suffered heavy losses.

EEC leaders undecided on budget reforms

LONDON, Nov. 27 (R) — European Common Market leaders ended a two-day summit here today with no agreement on the main issues confronting them, reform of the European Community's costly and unwieldy farm policy and special budget rebates to cut Britain's EEC membership bill.

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NATIONAL

A life style which no longer exists

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

"I never ride anymore. It's much cheaper to take a service taxi." With this statement, Mr. Omar Kurdi, better known as Abu Anad, summed up his generation's attitude towards horseback riding.

Abu Anad, a retired sheep merchant born in Amman in 1913, reminisced to the Jordan Times about a life style which no longer exists. "We were entirely dependent on horses. I rode long hours every day since as far back as I can remember," he said.

At the age of seven he was thrown from one of the family's seven horses and broke his back, resulting in a permanent disability. But he was soon riding again, despite the encumbrance of a neck-to-waist plaster cast.

Remembering the incident with apparent vividness, he described how he was riding with his cousin and an Ethiopian servant of the family in the downtown area between what is now the Amman Municipality and the Ahli Bank. "The street there was then a wadi, with a year-round stream of water and plenty of fish. There were a few houses, each with a well of its own built over a spring," he said, setting the scene of the accident. "The servant's horse was startled and darted towards my own,

which set off at a gallop and unseated me."

During the family's attempt to treat his back, the little boy had to suffer a branding iron before he was taken to a government hospital in Jerusalem on a sarsak, a carriage pulled by two horses.

At the age of 10 or 11, Abu Anad's father moved to Jarablos near Aleppo, where the family made their living by bringing sheep from the Russian borders.

A blood feud over a girl, which

any of it."

Abu Anad comes from a Kurdish bedouin tribe called Barazi, who originally came here from southwest Turkey, where they had been based in the city of Urfa.

"Horses were more important than they are today. They were the only means of transportation for most people," he said. "The first car we ever saw came to Amman with (Winston) Churchill from Jerusalem in the

early 1920's. We were so scared, we fled and hid in the Citadel."

Buying a horse was "like buying a Mercedes or a Cadillac now. It had to be a pure breed Arabian horse. One had to choose a stallion very carefully for one's mare, and witnesses were required during the mating," Abu Anad pointed out.

He then explained the involved act of buying a mare. The sale was always made of "half the mare," with further arrangements for the disposal of its progeny. For instance, the original owner could either keep the first born, if a mare, or keep the first two mares born after the sale. Then the final price of the horse could be agreed.

"When I bought a mare, I asked for her hand in the same way as I would for a girl's," he said, accompanying his words with gestures to stress their significance.

Talking about the mode of riding, the old horseman pointed out that he always rode without a saddle and sat bent over the horse holding onto its mane. "A bedouin rider becomes part of his horse, as if planted into it. The western rider, however, sits militarily on top of the horse, just like a pole. It's very tiring."

His son Anad, a television

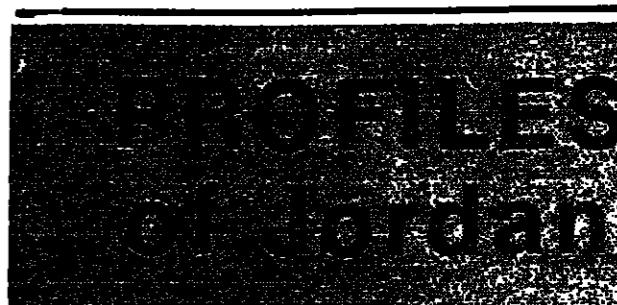
director, explained why he himself has to ride using a saddle. "The bedouin way needs a lot of practice and requires a close relationship between rider and animal. A horseman becomes one with the horse. With the saddle acting as a barrier, one doesn't need so much time and patience."

To illustrate the point, the father displayed the bareless inside of his legs showing the result of his bare skin rubbing against the horse's flanks.

Anad recollects very vividly the races he watched as a boy and the ones he took part in later. "After the Inkliz (British) came, races were held in Marka, which consisted of three rounds, three kilometres each. The track was marked by a car."

"These were always won by a horse of the Ubayyan breed, owned by Zakaria Qardan and bred by the Abu Jaber family. Ubayyan died of a snake bite, but by God was he a beauty," Abu

Anad with some of his favorite things: a priceless Persian carpet, on which is woven an Ottoman 50-majidi banknote (below) and a portrait of Arab thoroughbreds (right), with some of which he spent most of his life.



He also remembers winning races in Damascus, held in the area which now serves as grounds for the Damascus International Fair, and recalls once riding from Damascus to Zarqa in eight hours.

The father of two sons and four daughters, this once-renowned rider discourages them all from riding.

"There is no need to ride now. It is completely out of place and time," he said, dismissing the issue as obvious enough. "It's not practical to keep a horse. You live in one place and your horses have to be somewhere else. It's only a richman's ploy for showing off even though he doesn't know how to get on or off a horse."



Mr. Kurdi when he was young (left) and now. The photographs are at least 40 years apart.

explained casually.

World War I had just ended and his recollections of that trip to Jerusalem include the Jordan Valley being strewn with military equipment, bullets and grenades, "but everyone was afraid to touch

resulted in six fatalities, and which Abu Anad can relate in detail drove them to Jordan" at the same time as the Sharqas (Circassian) settlement... before the railway reached Jordan, in the last century, anyway."



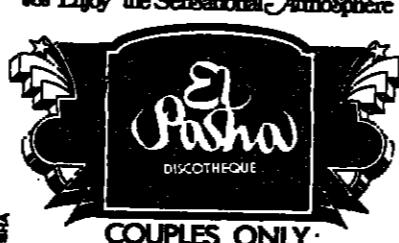
The 68-year-old Abu Anad spends time nowadays with his pigeons, which he keeps on the roof of his house near the First Circle in Jabel Amman. (Photos by Suzanne Zu'mut - Black)

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

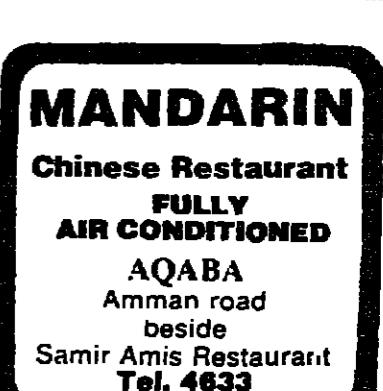
RESTAURANTS & BARS



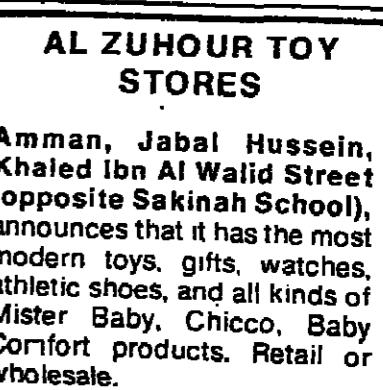
COME OVER AT 6:00PM & Enjoy the Sensational Atmosphere



AQABA



MISCELLANEOUS



TRANSPORTATION



Jordi in 1981

NATIONAL

Amman to get 15 new buses and three new routes this week

AMMAN, Nov. 27 (Petra) — The Public Transport Corporation announced today that it will open three new bus routes in Amman starting at the beginning of next month.

One of these routes will run from Abdali to Interior Ministry Circle, Jabal Amman Fourth Circle, Third Circle, Second Circle, to First Circle and back to the Third

Alitalia jetliner forced down

AMMAN, Nov. 27 (J.T.) — An Italian Airbus commercial airliner carrying 88 passengers was forced to land in Jordan yesterday after flying over a restricted military zone, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

It said that the pilot of the Alitalia plane apologised for the violation, saying that he unknowingly went off course while flying over Jordanian territory.

After a brief investigation, the plane was allowed to take off again and resume its flight, the paper said. It gave no other details.

Century of Turkish art

A creative East-West synthesis

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 27 — A retrospective of one hundred years of Turkish painting, which opened last night under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor at the Jordan National Gallery, celebrates many significant events.

For the Jordan National Gallery it is the realisation of a long worked-for aim: an aim whose achievement coincided with, and was facilitated by, the fact that 1981 is the centenary of the birth of Kamal Ataturk. This occasion has been celebrated by the Turkish people with a year of intense cultural activity. An enlightened humanitarian, Ataturk stressed that culture would be the foundation of the new Turkish republic. As a result of his policies, every branch of the arts flourished during the 1930s, and hence 1981 is a year of concerts, operas, ballets, theatrical productions and art exhibitions all over Turkey.

Another facet of the celebrations was to send Turkish art abroad. The exhibition here is one of four going abroad; the other three are sent to France, Germany and America. This indicates clearly that it was no mean achievement for the Jordan National Gallery to receive such an exhibition. And by opening it this month, not only does the gallery celebrate in its own way His Majesty King Hussein's birthday; it becomes the first gallery outside Turkey to celebrate Ataturk's centenary.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the exhibition marks the beginning of a cultural exchange programme. Early next year Princess Wijdan, the president of the Royal Society of Fine Arts, and Jordan National Gallery Director Suhail Bisbarat, on the invitation of the Turkish government, will visit, among other places, the national gallery in Ankara. There, ultimately, an exhibition of the works of Jordanian artists will be held.

The Turkish works on exhibit in Amman give us a chance — many of us for the first time — to sense the development of modern art in Turkey through a collection of paintings which depicts, for the most part, the multifarious aspects of Turkish traditional life. The 47 pieces from the collection of the national gallery in Ankara cover all the major movements — and many of the most important artists — that followed the rise of Turkish impressionism, which came to prominence during the First World War.

The chief exponent of this group of impressionists was Ibrahim Calli (1882-1960), who is represented here by the satin whiteness of one of his famous paintings, "Magnolias". Although trained in Paris a town oozed with the influences of Monet, Pissarro and Sisley, Calli never became a true impressionist. He simply turned his back on the realism of the previous generation. It was an enthusiasm for new ideas that led him to support and encourage the influences coming from the West, and that made him the teacher later of many celebrated artists.

Hukman Onat was another member of this 1914 group, and one of Turkey's many artists who drew their inspiration from the four seas that surround their homeland. "Sand boat in Kuz-

Circle, through the tunnel to the Ministry of Interior Circle and back to Abdali. The fare will be 50 fils.

The second route will be from downtown Amman starting at King Ghazi Street to Cinema Hussein Street, Al Hussein Youth City, Tla Al Ali, the Community College and back to Amman. The fare will be 60 fils.

The third route will run from King Talal street to Ras Al 'Ain and Abdoun, and return to Amman. The fare will be 60 fils.

Meanwhile, Public Transport Corporation Director General Yaqoub Haddad announced that the corporation early this week received another batch of M.A.N. buses, which will be operational at the start of next month.

He said that the new buses, numbering 15 and capable of accommodating 88 passengers each, will be put into use along the capital's various routes.

With the new consignment, he said, the corporation has acquired 75 new buses out of 250 under contract.

According to Mr. Haddad, the last batch of new M.A.N. buses is expected here by May of next year.

Queen visits industrial fair, Ramtha



Her Majesty Queen Noor greets local residents during a visit to Irbid on Thursday during which she inspected the Jordan industrial fair at Yarmouk University. Queen Noor toured the fair's various sections and was briefed on products displayed there. The Queen was accompanied by Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani, Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, Irbid Governor Mohammad Khalaf Daoudi, the Irbid Mayor Abdil Razzak Tubleshat and several other officials. The fair was organised by the Amman Chamber of Industry in cooperation with Yar-

monk University and the Irbid Chamber of Commerce. Following the Queen's visit to the fair, she called at Ramtha near the Jordanian-Syrian border, where she opened an art exhibition. On display at the exhibition are paintings and other artistic works, and rural handicrafts. The opening ceremony was attended by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'man Abu Nowar, the governor of Irbid, the district governor of Ramtha, mayors of the two cities, other officials and invited guests. (Staff photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)



Woman ironing, by Nurullah Berk

These artists together was the precept that "Art is not only a matter of craftsmanship, but also of thought."

Nurullah Berk was one of Group D's founding members. After spending 1932 and 1933 in Paris, it became inevitable that he should reflect the influence of cubism and later of constructivism. It is these influences that are seen in his piece at the exhibition, entitled "A Woman Ironing".

Within the decade Group D expanded to a sizable assembly, including the very famous artist Turgut Zaim, who however did not fully embrace all the group's principles. It has been said of Zaim that he "brought to Turkish painting a completely original flavour", and except for certain naive qualities it is true that there is no trace of any foreign painter in his works.

His painting at the exhibition is typical of all his work, in that it depicts Anatolian peasants engaged in everyday pursuits. Here the woman, with her bland impassive face set aside — by the slits of coal-black eyes, pounds at the dough on the round table. Beneath it a small black cat blinks contentedly. The colours of the evening sky seen through the window, the walls and everything around tone in harmony with the deep sea-blues of the woman's traditional dress.

One of these was Aliye Berger, the elder sister of Princess Fahrelnissa Zaid. Her etching of the Olu Bazaar gives in simple lines and colours the feeling of the crowded marketplace. Blue moves to central orange, seemingly reflecting the change of temperature; odd lines represent the old buildings crowding upon the street, which reels under the hustling mass of shoppers.

Craftsmanship and thought'

The 1930s also saw the beginning of an important new movement in Turkish art. Led by five painters and a sculptor, it was named "Group D", after its claim to be the fourth major movement in the history of Turkish painting. The main philosophy binding

Finally, Group D was the starting point for many other artists — one of these was Fabrenissa Zaid. The two small pieces of this artist's work on display already hint, in the freedom of their rich and strong colours, at the courageous abstracts that were to come. "The Fishery" looks towards the shore, where a village climbs the mountain in squares of pinks and purple interspersed with olive greens. The foreground, pierced by poles and cypress trees, is alive with watery reflections. Better yet, however, is "Interior", which is a mass of detailed colours and patterns. The designs and hues of the rugs, cushion covers, tablecloths and lampshades thrill the eye, like that of a voyeur peering guilty yet remorselessly, curious, into the Aladdin's cave that is someone else's house. One waits like the armchair themselves for someone to enter, for surely people live there.

Another leading figure of the 1930s was Fikret Mualla. Although born in the Istanbul of Ottoman times, it was Paris that his heart really belonged. His self-imposed destitution and hard life was not often reflected in his work. The piece on display is no exception, for here social interactions take place against the brightness of a solid red background.

The scene is a Paris sidewalk. The figures, although picked out roughly in bright tones of gouache, nevertheless instantly assume the characteristics of individuals — the blond, bright, cheerful nurse with sleeves rolled up, the blousy middle-aged woman and the rather mean, stooped figure of the old man. It was the gay and extravagant side of Paris life, and Mualla was to become acknowledged as a great painter in the French pantheon of art.

After the Second World War the "New Group" took prom-

Bringing the exhibition right up to date are pieces from Mustafa Ayaz, Hassan Pekmezci, Yalcin Gokcebag and Zafer Genayciyan, which were painted only in the last three years. Gokcebag, like Pilevneli, employs an almost naive composition, preferring a two-dimensional total visibility to the depths of perspective. The rows of deep green-and-yellow stippled shrubs in "Tea Harvest" climb to the sky. Among the rows, with baskets and babies strapped to their backs, women tirelessly pluck the leaves.

Completely different are Mustafa Ayaz's wonderful yellow ladies, who seductively dominate and recline into a crowd of even stranger-looking people. It is a disturbing image that hints at social isolation. "Man and Urban Texture" by Hassan Pekmezci is also a comment on city life and associated problems.

Over the years, Turkish artists have managed to combine the refined artistic ideals of modern art in Europe with their own cultural environment — a culture which resembles in many aspects that of Jordan. The result has been the production of many highly original and exciting works of art, and an important exhibition with clear relevance to the Jordanian art world.

The scene is a Paris sidewalk. The figures, although picked out roughly in bright tones of gouache, nevertheless instantly assume the characteristics of individuals — the blond, bright, cheerful nurse with sleeves rolled up, the blousy middle-aged woman and the rather mean, stooped figure of the old man. It was the gay and extravagant side of Paris life, and Mualla was to become acknowledged as a great painter in the French pantheon of art.

After the Second World War the "New Group" took prom-

On Muslim Holy Places Day

Sharif denounces 'atheist' Zionist occupation rule

AMMAN, Nov. 27 (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif today paid tribute to the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli occupation and praised their efforts to defend the holy places.

Addressing a congregation of Muslim worshippers at Prince Hassan Mosque in Amman today, Mr. Sharif said that Zionism is an "atheist ideology opposed to all religions and holy places." It does not tolerate the existence of churches and mosques, though it sometimes pretends otherwise, he said.

The minister, speaking on the occasion of Muslim Holy Places Day, said that this day should mark the starting point for concerted efforts aimed at liberating

holy places and the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Sharif referred to Israel's oppressive practices against the Arab people under Israeli occupation and praised their efforts to defend the holy places.

Jordan has appealed to Arab and Islamic nations to carry out their duty to defend the holy places, and has warned again

against any negligence, hesitation or slackness in this concern, he said. It has called for continuous contacts including the dispatching of delegations explaining the situation to other nations and exposing Zionist designs. Jordan has also called on Muslim nations to contribute generously towards the preservation of the Arab and Islamic legacy in the occupied Arab territories, Mr. Sharif said.

The minister also spoke about the Hassan Bek mosque in Jaffa, which the Israelis have confiscated on the pretext that no more people go to pray there. Jordan, he said, has offered to finance restoration work in the mosque, but the Israeli authorities have threatened to confiscate any funds reaching there for this purpose.

He called on Arab and Islamic nations to unify their ranks and work together with all their might to liberate Jerusalem and the holy places, and to foil Zionist attempts at swallowing up Arab land.

Also addressing the congregation was Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, who said that Israeli archaeologists have been unable to find evidence indicating that the Jews had any civilisation whatsoever in Palestine in antiquity. Jerusalem has been over the ages an Arab land since the Canaanites came to settle in the territory 6,000 years ago, Sheikh Ibrahim said.

He also called on Arab and Muslim nations to unify their ranks and work together for the liberation of the occupied territories.

Tax break said to be coming

AMMAN, Nov. 27 (J.T.) — Al Ra'i newspaper today quoted a spokesman for the Income Tax Department as saying that a draft income tax law will be submitted to the National Consultative Council shortly for further study and approval.

According to the report, the new law exempts some 30,000 Jordanians from paying income tax now due, and reduces tax rates on others.

If the law is ratified, the department will be losing JD 10 million in income tax annually, the paper said.

Administration Seminar set

AMMAN, Nov. 27 (Petra) — A seminar on the administration of provinces will open at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) here on Saturday.

Taking place in the seminar, which will last until Dec. 3, will be senior officials of administration in Arab countries. An AOAS official said that the seminar is designed to orient participants on basic concepts and principles of provincial government, administration and development.

The participants, he said, will be acquainted with recent studies on this subject and means of achieving a balance between urban and rural development. They will also be briefed on the experience of a number of friendly countries in this kind of development.

The most stunning water-colour of the collection must be by Errol's fellow landscape painter Mustafa Pilevneli. The view unfolds from river valley to mountain hillside in horizontals and verticals. In the foreground, beside the glowing turquoise of the river, perfectly detailed men, cattle and dogs roam. The eye follows the hillside up through autumnal colours of brick-reds, oranges and yellows, finally reaching the ghostly village, whose hovering mystery is brought to life by spots of colour that form windows, doors and stairways.

Bringing the exhibition right up to date are pieces from Mustafa Ayaz, Hassan Pekmezci, Yalcin Gokcebag and Zafer Genayciyan, which were painted only in the last three years. Gokcebag, like Pilevneli, employs an almost naive composition, preferring a two-dimensional total visibility to the depths of perspective. The rows of deep green-and-yellow stippled shrubs in "Tea Harvest" climb to the sky. Among the rows, with baskets and babies strapped to their backs, women tirelessly pluck the leaves.

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Sharaf Fawwaz had earlier served as Jordan's ambassador to the United States, in which post he was replaced this year by Mr. Abdul Hadi Majali.

Meanwhile, Amman, French Ambassador to Jordan Claude Harel left for home yesterday at the end of his term of duty as ambassador. He was seen off upon departure at Amman Airport by a representative of the Foreign Ministry, the ambassadors of Italy, Spain and West Germany and French embassy staff in Amman.

Mr. Harel has been transferred to another post at the French foreign ministry.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * Photographs of UNICEF health, education, cultural and rehabilitation services in the Third World, at the Haya Arts Centre.
- * The Contemporary Masters Exhibition, at the Alia Art Gallery.
- * The Turkish Arts Exhibition, a century's retrospective of Turkish painting, at the Jordan National Gallery.

Jeff in [redacted]

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Responsible Editor:

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University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

Tlx. 21497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan
The Jordan Times is published daily except Friday.
Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Getting close

THE ABRUPT closure of the Arab summit conference in Fez last week leaves us more sad, but not any more surprised, than we were before the meetings began. The gathering has confirmed what had been painfully obvious to us -- and to our adversaries -- for a very long time: the inability of the Arabs to agree on a practical political programme of action leaves the ground fertile and inviting for anti-Arab forces in Israel and the United States to perpetuate the current sorry state of affairs in the area. We had never expected the Fez summit to transform the Arab leaders into a happy group of brothers who agreed on everything under the sun. We had mainly hoped for a display of statesmanship and reason. Perhaps that is what we had in the swift postponement of the summit. Perhaps we have all acknowledged that concerted Arab action is not possible at this time.

We will have to wait several months at least for the dust to settle and for the Arab World to assess the extent of the damage or the good that was done at Fez. Our suspicion is that the Fez incident has simply dramatised the inherent contradictions that run rampant throughout the Arab World, and has not in itself made them any better or worse. If the concept of Arab summity is to suffer for it, then so be it. The important thing is for the leaders of the Arab states to sit down somewhere and try to agree on a plan of action, to restore our self-respect and our occupied lands. Lacking this, nobody would be able to blame the Arab people for throwing up their hands in the air in a gesture of utter, final hopelessness. We are not there yet, but we are getting closer.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

A new course of action

AL RA'IL: Following the abrupt suspension of the Arab summit meeting at Fez, we do not find it unusual to be confronted with a deluge of analyses in reaction to what had happened. It is a natural response to the bewilderment of many Arab citizens or the gloomy and disappointing circumstances surrounding that summit. These analyses and repercussions can be quite beneficial to the Arab countries if they make the best of them. They (the Arabs) must avoid being carried away by the depressing events, and living through an endless whirlpool of frustration.

The Fez event should prompt the Arabs to take speedy action at the national and international levels which aim to:

1. Prevent a resumption of propaganda campaigns among Arab countries.
2. Prompt the Arab states to deal more effectively with gaps and any mishandling of matters at the foreign ministers level which prepare the ground for Arab summits.
3. Emphasise the importance of Arab summits as the best means of preserving solidarity among Arab states, and that such summit should not be influenced in any way by alliances with foreign powers.
4. Induce the Arabs to commit themselves to attending future summits represented only by their heads of state.
5. Have Arab states agree in advance that any draft resolutions to be put to the summit should get unanimous Arab approval.
6. Avert serious setbacks due to the suspension of the Fez summit particularly in relations with the EEC countries.
7. Prevent foreign powers from interfering to cash in on the suspension of the summit.
8. Make it clear that what happened at Fez should by no means be considered a credit to the Camp David process.

The Fez summit, though it proved a diversion from the true Arab national course of action, must serve as a lesson prompting the Arab countries to rise to the level of challenges confronting them.

Transcending Arab differences

AL DUSTOUR: Arab citizens are no doubt wondering about what really happened at Fez and its effects upon future inter-Arab relations. We would like to believe that the postponement of the summit had been to give the Arab countries time to examine their positions and study problems before deciding on appropriate measures to deal with them. If the postponement was intended for this purpose, the Arab citizens' confidence in their governments will be enhanced and their hopes revived in future summits which indeed ought to be devoted to strengthening Arab solidarity and to planning means of recovering Arab rights.

Yet, we cannot help feeling very concerned that Israel will exploit the Fez events. Arab differences have no doubt given Israel the opportunity to tighten the noose around the Arab inhabitants under their rule forcing them to accept the capitulatory solution that serves Zionist purposes and interests.

These differences also will give Israel a pretext to present the world with a picture of the Arabs who, it will claim, reject peace and continue to work towards destroying the states of Israel. By so doing the Israelis will no doubt be seeking to win international support and sympathy for their cause and thus gain an endorsement of their expansionist designs in the region.

The Arabs have since 1967 passed through more embarrassing situations and faced greater dangers. It is hoped their leaders will transcend their differences and work together towards re-unifying their ranks and defending their rights.

James MacManus says style of President Mubarak delights Cairo but storm clouds are gathering for him

Egypt waits for change

WEARY AFTER working without pause for a month, President Hosni Mubarak recently decided to escape the pressures of Cairo by paying a private visit to the peaceful town of Ismailiya on the Suez Canal. Learning of the visit, the head of the canal authority, with the provincial governor and the town's local entrepreneur turned multimillionaire, Mr. Osman Ahmed Osman, rapidly opened the government guest-house, and prepared a reception.

The president never turned up. Instead, Mr. Mubarak spent a quiet night with an old air-force friend at a nearby fighter base, and returned to the capital without seeing the local dignitaries.

This story is being told with great delight in Cairo, where the president's restrained style of government has been welcomed after the flamboyance and favouritism of the Sadat years.

But there are cautionary voices amid the general praise for the new president and, increasingly, criticism of the old. Although the Egyptian press has made much of the refreshing political climate that Mr. Mubarak has created, especially in attacking corruption and urging economic reform, little has been said of the enormous problems facing the country's new leader.

So far President Mubarak has moved to meet the expectations of the poor and the politically dispossessed by promising economic reforms and reconciling government with the two legal opposition organisations, the socialist Labour Party and the National Progressive Unionist Party.

What is politely termed a "government guided" national press

has been freed to make sharp criticism of the handling of the economy. It is widely predicted that the president will shortly order the release of political figures, as opposed to religious extremists, who were detained in Mr. Sadat's September clampdown on the opposition.

The real measure of Mr. Mubarak's determination to make radical change in domestic policy will come early next year when a large overhaul of the cabinet and senior civil service posts is due. The only certainty is that the foreign policy team consisting of the minister, Mr. Kamal Hassan Ali, and the minister of state, Mr. Butros Ghali, will keep their posts.

President Mubarak does not wish to give Israel the slightest sign of a change in foreign policy before the return of the last portion of occupied Sinai next April, and in any case he remains committed to the bilateral peace thereafter.

Although the government has privately abandoned all hopes of securing a meaningful degree of self-rule for the West Bank Palestinians, senior officials repeat tirelessly and convincingly that the peace treaty will not be endangered after the Israeli withdrawal.

While continuity remains the benchmark of foreign policy, the overwhelming desire for domestic change points to a ministerial purge rather than a reshuffle next year.

According to a reliable government source, the president and his reshaped administration will face three options as they seek to translate promises into action that can secure popularity for the regime and undercut the still

potent threat from the Islamic extremists.

The security services claim to have broken the threat from a number of radical fundamentalist groups, and arrested 98 per cent of their members. Recalling similar statements after the September purge, which largely fell on the Islamic Right and which was avenged by Sadat's assassination, observers are not so sure.

One diplomat commented: "When they shoot the first four of those charged with the assassination we may judge the remaining strength of the fundamentalists through their reaction."

Whatever the response to the firing squads which appear to be the inevitable outcome of the trial, there is no doubt that Mr. Mubarak will bear in mind the Islamic renaissance in Egypt when he makes his first real policy moves early in the new year.

The first of three options calls for a loose alliance between the new government and the Muslim Brotherhood to isolate the extreme Islamic groups. Presidents Nasser and Sadat made temporary tactical alliances with the Muslim brothers to neutralise the political power of the Left.

Since then the Brotherhood, whose membership is both older and more conventionally minded in Egypt than that of the smaller Islamic organisations, has to some extent been eclipsed by the young radicals.

The second option forces a return to a dictatorial socialist regime which would secure a popular base and defuse the fundamentalist threat by drastic changes in the inequitable open

door policy, and by real efforts to redistribute wealth.

Such a course of action would be popular, but would prove disastrous to the economy and to the prised relationship with Washington.

In any case, President Mubarak is said by some of his advisers to be intrigued by the third, risky option of opening up the country's moribund political institutions to democracy. This would involve legalising all but the violently inclined Islamic right-wing groups, and allowing political parties free access to the media with a promise, at some stage, of elections.

A member of the Opposition explained: "To do this properly Mubarak would have to resign as head of the National Democratic Party, and act as an umpire between the various contesting groups. The advantage is that not only would this ensure his popularity, but it would dilute the threat from the fundamentalists."

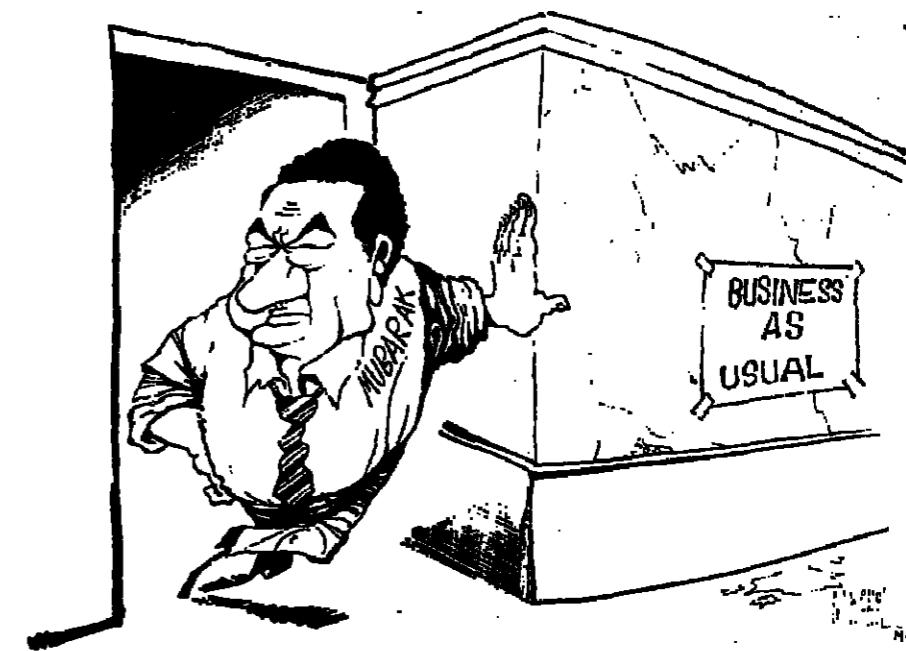
The two main Opposition groups urged this course of action on the president during the talks that led to their reconciliation early this month.

President Mubarak showed that he had grasped the extent of popular expectation and the need for

domestic policy changes during his widely praised speech to parliament on November 8.

There are pessimists in Cairo who feel that his promise of social justice is a dangerous illusion which ignores the dead weight of Egyptian bureaucracy as much as the nightmare of a population increasing by 1.3 million a year in a nation that is already bursting out of its confined living space. But for the time being, Egyptians are happy to wait for their new leader to prove that "the hour of action has come."

-- From the Guard



Why Israel directs bullets against Palestinian writers and poets

By Abdul Jawad Saleh

Following is the text of the address which Abdul Jawad Saleh delivered at the International Conference of Solidarity with Palestinian Scholars, Writers and Journalists which was held in Rome last month. Mr. Saleh is a former member of the PLO Executive Committee.

THE BLOODY strife which has been imposed on our people for the last fifty years by international Zionism, has inflicted great suffering on our scholars, writers and journalists. This destructive strife has been bound strategically with international imperialism and the different projects of colonial settlements.

The Zionist movement, as a hybrid of imperialism and also as a result of Arab inherent weakness, lack of organisation, and imposed disunity was able to establish its own state. They have built this state as a military fortress, armed to the teeth with the most sophisticated weaponry from the different arsenals of the consecutive imperial powers dominating the world theatre. The Zionist state has played its historical role, ever since its establishment, as a mercenary police force having the aim of liquidating the Arab liberation movement. This humiliating role has now been even further aggravated by the agreement on strategic cooperation concluded between the United States and

Those who assassinate writers, poets and artists -- the intellectual riches of humanity -- are motivated not only by their enmity toward our people and by their desire to deny even our people's existence, but also by their hostility to a humanistic culture. And this -- because the mutual understanding and the end of racial discrimination which could be the ultimate result of a dialogue -- are considered a potential threat to Zionist ideology.

Just as the Palestinian writers, journalists, and scholars became the target of Israeli assassinations, they also became the core objective of Israeli oppressive measures: the first victims of expulsion and exile decrees wishing to uproot them from the land which nurtures their pens, and to separate them from the people who are the source of their inspiration.

Before being expelled from Palestine, where I was the elected mayor of the city of Al Birah -- on the 10th of December 1973, the date on which people around the world celebrate the international day of human rights -- I was interrogated by the military occupation authorities and accused of having published a booklet covering the achievements of the municipal council. This kind of offence is punishable under the Israeli occupation by five years imprisonment plus a fine. In particular, they considered it a crime that the booklet contained an expression of concern about the deliberate policy of the authorities -- directed to change the curriculum and to damage the level of education on which our people puts great emphasis. The statement -- and the booklet -- were a collective product of the council and all its departments and committees.

In its efforts to embellish our city, the municipal council decided to build a monument in one of the town's squares. We chose a project by a Palestinian sculptor which represented a Palestinian woman dressed in our national costume (which, incidentally, the Israelis now claim, falsely, as their invention) embracing her child and looking up to the sky -- stricken with fear of Israeli raids. A few hours after the completion of the statue's placement in the square, I was detained, and later -- at midnight -- the military governor called the council members and threatened them with my

deportation unless they destroyed the statue. I was later released to witness yet one more crime of these enemies of art and beauty.

These violations and arbitrary oppressive measures of daily occurrence are committed in contravention of the codes and charters of human rights.

The same happened with Ghassan Kanafani, the Palestinian writer, journalist and painter, whose pen as well as his remnants were scattered, together with his words, all over the limitless time and space, by an Israeli time-bomb. Ghassan Kanafani's words are echoing like thunder, as his novel, *Men in the Sun*; these words are candles which lit up the dark alleys in which his people had been trapped. Knock, and keep knocking, until the word will listen -- he orders his people.

The Zionists have the unlimited authority to practise all forms of repression on the basis of the infamous mandatory laws and regulations of 1945: the same laws which the Jewish lawyers association had condemned before 1948 as "Nazi laws".

Following the Camp David accords which represent an attempt to legitimise military occupation, the same Nazi laws of 1945 were used extensively, without any meaningful legal control, to promote the declared "iron fist policy".

The three chief editors of the most prominent Palestinian newspapers were placed under an order restricting them to their home towns so as to prevent them from travelling to work in their editorial offices which are in Jerusalem. This, in addition to the oppressive censorship imposed on the Palestinian press.

Sharon's present so-called "soft fist policy" which was widely publicised -- is actually nothing more than an even more thorny version of the "iron fist" policy. In fact, it

is a real and proper annexation project.

For example, the Tamir Law, enacted in 1979, which inflicts imprisonment and fines on any Palestinian who is found to sing a Palestinian national song or raise a Palestinian flag or sympathise in any form with the PLO -- this law has been actually applied for the first time under the Sharon regime, a few weeks ago, against three Palestinian students from the Galilee who are supposed to be treated as Israeli citizens. The Tamir Law has in fact superseded in its repressive dimension, those that Tamir himself, before 1948, called the Nazi laws.

Art galleries have been closed arbitrarily. Writers are being imprisoned. One of our most prominent poets and writers, the chief editor of Al Katab, a literary magazine, brother Asad Al Asad, who is a guest at this conference, was imprisoned for keeping "prohibited books" of the outlawing of which he had never been informed. I am sure that he will give you a vivid and authentic picture of the Palestinian press.

Sharon's present so-called "soft fist policy" which was widely publicised -- is actually nothing more than an even more thorny version of the "iron fist" policy. In fact, it

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ECONOMY

OPEC searches for long-term pricing formula

VIENNA, Nov. 27 (R)—OPEC, anxious to create a mechanism to govern oil prices after a Saudi-engineered freeze ends in December 1982, is looking at a new formula that would take some account of variations in world supply and demand.

But there are internal differences over the issue which the countries are trying to resolve, according to ministers who attended an OPEC seminar that ended here yesterday.

The 13 exporters want to revive a long-term strategy to regulate pricing and also govern their policies to assist poorer Third World countries, through financial aid and by exerting pressure on the West to transfer wealth and technology.

The strategy was to have been implemented a year ago at a Baghdad summit of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, but that was cancelled when Iraq and Iran went to war. An original pricing formula would have inexorably driven up the real oil price by two to three per cent a year, by indexing it to the West's economic growth and inflation.

But that assumed steadily rising demand for OPEC's oil, whereas lower demand following 1979's doubling of the oil price has reduced OPEC output from 31 million barrels daily to little more than 20 million.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, chief architect of the original formula, told the seminar it should now be replaced by something more flexible and

responsive to the market.

Highly-placed OPEC sources say the new formula might involve an index-linked "desired price trajectory." But the price set at regular OPEC meetings could oscillate either side of this, depending on whether demand was strong or weak, within agreed limits. Real prices could be put up or allowed to fall.

"It is a great relief to know that supply and demand will be playing some role," said Alfred Farha, director for basic hydrocarbons with Dow Chemical, Europe. He considered the present base price of \$34 a barrel too high in the currently depressed market.

Some OPEC members, however, including Iraq and Iran, feel the price could be higher, blaming the present glut on Saudi Arabian over-production and the manipulation of stocks to flood the market by the United States and other Western countries.

Iranian representatives at OPEC's seminar said the long-term strategy should be based on an OPEC-wide round of production cuts to buoy higher prices.

"We do have differences in our approach and philosophy," said Sheikh Yamani, whose country, by far the biggest exporter, refuses to submit decisions on its output levels to OPEC arbitration. It considers them a sovereign national reasons.

They said Saudi Arabia might not want to anger other Arab states, such as Iraq whose oil minister, Tayem Abdul Karim,

called the present glut a "disgraceful episode."

The long-term strategy to be discussed by the 13 oil ministers in Abu Dhabi on December 9 is also a package that, besides pricing, would govern provision of soft loans to help needy Third World countries to buy oil.

Sheikh Yamani chaired OPEC's seminar here, which specifically dealt with Third World energy problems.

Oil ministers such as Sheikh Yamani and Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah of Kuwait stressed OPEC's wish to be seen as part of the Third World, calling on the West to make a massive transfer of wealth and technology.

Sheikh Ali declared he was pessimistic, saying Western aid was miserly compared with the outlay of Kuwait and other Gulf oil exporters.

Development bank urged to offer import credit support in Africa

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 27 (R)—Tanzania has urged the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) to change its policy of financing only development projects and begin offering import credit support, the Tanzanian government-run Daily News reported today.

BADEA governor Refat Al Minor is visiting Tanzania and yesterday held talks with Finance Minister Amrit Jamal.

The Daily News, quoting Tanzanian finance ministry officials, said "BADEA was asked to reconsider its policy...with a view to serving Africa's present pressing economic needs, mainly import credit support."

The Daily News said "Tanzania's priority in seeking development assistance at present is in connection with settling balance of payment problems before considering project financing."

In Tanzania BADEA is helping to finance a national maize project and a brick factory in the town of Dodoma.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 27 (R)—Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.9477/87	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1778/81	Canadian dollar	
2.2344/54	2.4340/60	West German marks	
2.4340/60	1.7825/45	Dutch guilders	
37.37/42	5.6080/6110	Swiss francs	
5.6080/6110	119.50/119.50	Belgian francs	
216.15/25	216.15/25	French francs	
5.4610/30	5.4610/30	Italian lire	
5.7470/90	5.7470/90	Japanese yen	
7.1730/60	7.1730/60	Swedish crowns	
One ounce of gold	411.50/412.00	Norwegian crowns	
		Danish crowns	
		U.S. dollars	

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Nov. 27 (R)—Share price closed slightly firmer in quiet trading after light buying interest reversed an early easier trend, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 4.5 at 530.6.

Industrial leaders had ICI up 10p at 296p and gains of between 2p and 5p in Guest Keen, Vickers, Hawker Siddeley and BOC. Courtaulds was up 5p at 74p following yesterday's interim results.

Oils were firm, with Shell up 10p at 396p and Ultramar and Lasme up 5p apiece. Gold shares closed with gains of up to 50 cents with the continued strength of the bullion price, although selected issues were off the highs.

Government bonds closed with gains of around ½ point at the longer end and ¼ point in shorts. The gains were made largely in response to firmer sterling, dealers said, adding trade was at a low level ahead of the weekend.

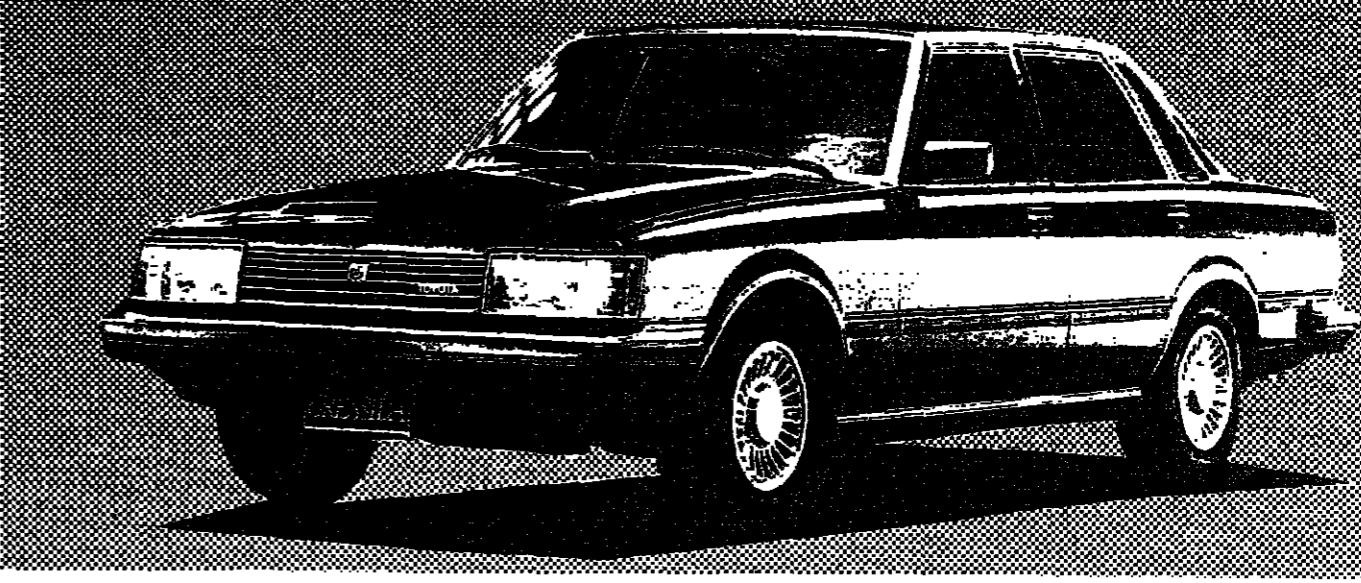
Electricals recovered from a lower start to close higher for the most part. GEC was up 5p at 779p after 767p and Racal 7p firmer at 420p. Rediffusion was down 14p at 167p following interim results.

Banks were firm, with Lloyds up 13p at 443p and gains of 10p in Barclays and Natwest.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

17:00	Melody Time
17:30	... In Concert
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Play of the Week
19:00	... News
19:30	Top Twenty
20:30	Morecambe and Wise Show
21:00	Classical Music
22:00	Close down

CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:45	Cartoon
6:05	Rainbow
6:20	Children's Programme
6:35	Bucket Rogers
7:10	Local Programme
7:30	Agriculture Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Interview with Crown Prince Hassan
9:30	Arabic Series
10:20	Documentary on Amman
10:30	Arabic Play
11:40	News Summary

RADIO JORDAN

8:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
8:00	News Summary
10:30	Eternal Jerusalem
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:45	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:45	Radio Jodeidah
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instruments
14:30	Over a Cup of Tea
15:00	Concert Hour
15:30	News Summary
16:00	Instruments
16:30	Old Pictures

04:00	Newspack
04:30	Guitar Workshop
04:45	Reflections
05:00	World News
05:15	British Press Review
05:30	Al-Bayan
05:45	New Ideas
06:45	Book Choice
07:45	The World Today
08:00	Newsdesk
08:30	Ray Moore's Album Time
09:00	World News; British Press Review
09:15	The World Today
09:30	Financial News
09:45	Look Ahead
10:45	Science in Action
10:55	About Britain
11:00	World News; News about Britain
11:15	New Ideas
11:25	The Week in Wales
11:30	Meridian
12:00	Radio Newcastle
12:15	Anything Goes
12:45	Sports Round-up
13:00	World News;
13:15	Network U.K.
13:30	Golden Treasury
13:45	A Touch of Genius
14:00	Saturday Special
14:15	Britain's Daily Newspapers
14:30	A Taste of Home, Irish Style
14:45	Wednesday Special
15:00	World News; Commentary
15:15	Saturday Special
15:30	7.00 News
15:45	18:00 News
16:00	18:30 Al's Well That Ends Well
16:15	Ray Moore's Album Time
16:30	World News; News about Britain
16:45	18:30 Al's Well That Ends Well
17:00	Ray Moore's Album Time
17:15	18:30 Al's Well That Ends Well
17:30	Ray Moore's Album Time
17:45	18:30 Al's Well That Ends Well
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24:40	18:30 Al's Well That Ends Well
24:55	18:30 Al's Well That

SPORTS

Soviet women take gymnastics title

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (R) — The Soviet women's team won a resounding victory at the World Gymnastics Championship last night while China staked their claim as a new force in the sport.

The six-woman Soviet squad dominated proceedings from the start, matching the achievement of their Men's team 24 hours earlier, and occupied the first four individual placings by the end of the evening. Only slight slips by tiny 15-year-old Natalia Ilyenko on the asymmetric bars and Stella Zakhrova on the beam detracted from an impeccable performance.

But the surprise of the evening came from the Chinese women who seized the silver medal to back up Wednesday night's third place success by the men's team.

The Chinese squad, visiting Moscow for the first time in 30 years, took a clear two-point lead over third-placed East Germany and brought roars of appreciation from a packed crowd.

East Germany's chances of the silver medal dwindled when star performer Maxi Gnauk limped away from the floor exercise after only 20 seconds with a leg injury and was awarded a token 2.5 by the judges.

Earlier Gnauk took the top score of the two days of competition with a splendid 9.95 on the asymmetric bars.

Yelena Davydova, all-round Olympic champion, finished first in the overall ratings and laid a firm foundation for victory in the individual final tomorrow.

Despite a spirited performance, the Romanian team again failed to find top form and had to be content with a disappointing fourth place, eight points behind the Soviet Union.

Chinese coach Zho Tsuan told a press conference after the competition: "Our team gave everything it had tonight. But we hope to win the championship one day in the future," he said.

Ali vows to be fit for fight

MIAMI, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — Former heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali vowed Wednesday that he will be in shape for his scheduled Dec. 11 fight against Trevor Berbick and denied rumours that financial problems threatened the so-called "drama in Bahama" at Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre in Nassau.

"For years, people have been telling me what I can do and what I can't do," the 38-year-old Ali told an impromptu news conference in Rawson Square. "And I always made them wrong. And whoever says that I ain't going to be here Dec. 11 in that ring with Berbick is lying."

Ali is facing his first opponent since he lost his title last year to World Boxing Council heavyweight champ Larry Holmes.

Berbick, 28, has won 19 of his 22 fights, 17 by knockout. He has lost two, with one draw. He was not present at Ali's news conference.

James Cornelius, president of Sports Internationale Ltd., told the crowd that earlier financial snags had been solved and that the fight would go on as planned.

Ali already has received three payments for the fight. Ali's take-home pay from the bout is rumoured to be around \$1m.

Kansas City Kings beat Detroit Pistons

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Q.—There seems to be great confusion in our game about which bids are forcing and which are not. For instance, this sequence resulted in North and South exchanging harsh words:

North	South
1 ♠	1 ♠
-1 NT	2 ♦
Pass	

South was furious. He contended that a new suit by responder was forcing. North, on the other hand, maintained that since South's rebid was in a suit lower than his first bid, it was not forcing and he was free to pass. What's your opinion? — R. Allen, Manchester, N.H.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—There seems to be some confusion on the part of both players. Each has some justification for his position, but neither understands the sequence properly.

Usually, a new suit by responder is forcing regardless of whether it is higher or lower-ranking than the suit he bid at his first turn. It is the rebid of a lower-ranking suit by opener that is not forcing. On that point, South is right and North is wrong.

However, North is correct in that the sequence given is not forcing, although not for the reason he stated. The underlying principle is that North's rebid is a limit bid, or queen holds.

describing his hand within narrow confines. If South still wants to get to game, he must jump in his second suit. The rebid of a lower-ranking new suit is simply an attempt to improve the contract with an unbalanced hand, although it might still lead to game if partner raises or takes preference to responder's first-bid suit.

One last point: The rebid of a new suit by responder that is higher-ranking than his first suit is forcing for one round. Thus, had South responded one heart and then come to life with a rebid of two spades over North's one no trump rebid, it would be forcing and North would have to bid again.

Q.—Is an opening bid of four no trump asking for aces? — L. Sachs, Hollywood, Fla.

A.—Most of the better players believe there must be at least tacit agreement on a suit before you can ask for aces. Therefore, an opening bid of four no trump would not be Blackwood.

What does it show, then? That is a matter of partnership agreement. Some play that it is a hand of 27-28 points. Others use the old Culbertson treatment, describing a hand with ten winners and partner is expected to raise the bidding one level for every ace, king, or queen held.

How, then, do you ask for aces when that is all the information you need? Start with a demand bid of two in a suit and then use your ace-asking bid—either Blackwood or Gerber, depending on partner's response.

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FEATURES

The 200,000-dollar leap

By Patrick Connolly
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — D.B. Cooper, who jumped into legend by jumping out of the back of a jetliner with \$200,000 probably was an aging, bumbling crook with nothing left to lose, says the man who tracked the myth for a decade.

Dressed in a dark business suit, white shirt, narrow tie and loafers, Cooper disappeared literally into thin air the night of Nov. 24, 1971, somewhere over southwest Washington state. He parachuted out the back of a northwest airlines Boeing 727 with a bank bag stuffed with 20 \$100 bills strapped to his body.

He became the first, and only, successful parasite skyjacker in U.S. history. His notoriety helped lead to elaborate airport security systems and redesign of the three-engine 727 so the rear door cannot be opened in flight.

"It's conjecture, but I think he was a stupid, desperate rascal and a brutal, unscrupulous man who endangered the lives of more than 40 people for money and caused his own death," says Ralph Himmelsbach, the Federal Bureau of Investigation agent assigned to the Cooper case until he retired last year.

"He was very likely an ex-con who was going to make one last, desperate go for the big one," The 56-year-old Himmelsbach said.

"If he made it fine. If not, he probably felt he had very little to lose."

The FBI believes Cooper's skeleton lies somewhere in the thick forests of southwest

Washington. Conceivably, agents say, Cooper is buried under tons of volcanic ash because 390 square kilometres of the search area was covered by Mount St. Helens' eruption last year.

No one can prove Cooper is not living a snug life of anonymity somewhere, enjoying the profits of his air piracy.

The case remains the FBI's only major unsolved skyjacking — and its disappearing act is celebrated in twangy song, T-shirts, and annual celebration in the tiny town of Ariel, Washington, and a new movie.

To publicize the movie, The Pursuit of D.B. Cooper, Universal Studios offered \$1 million for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Cooper, which probably was not his real name.

The studio still has the money. His start as a folk hero began when a Dan Cooper bought a one-way ticket on Northwest Airlines flight 305 from Portland, Oregon, to Seattle.

Moments after take-off, Cooper handed a stewardess a hand-written note, announcing the skyjacking and demanding \$200,000 and four parachutes. He also opened his briefcase and showed her what she later said looked like a bomb.

Instructions were radioed to the ground and, while the plane circled Seattle-Tacoma Airport, money and parachutes were rounded up. Cooper chain-smoked filter cigarettes and bought and sipped two bourbon-and-water highballs during the negotiations.

In Seattle, the 36 passengers

and two stewardesses got off while one stewardess and three cockpit crewmen stayed aboard. Cooper became fidgety as refueling took too long and told the stewardess: "Let's get this circus on the road."

The plane took off for Reno, Nevada, at 7:37 p.m., while a storm raged outside. Cooper was alone in the passenger section and the crew remained in the cockpit. At 8:11 p.m., the crew noticed a drop in cabin pressure, indicating the rear door was opened.

FBI agents who came aboard in Reno found no trace of Cooper, and a legend was born.

In Feb. 1980, an eight-year-old boy picnicking with his family along the Columbia River west of Vancouver, Washington, unearthed packets of rotting \$20 bills which proved to be \$5,880 of Cooper's loot.

A hunter on a road near Castle Rock found a placard which had been ripped from the plane's stairwell when Cooper jumped, Himmelsbach said.

He said Cooper bailed out while the plane was travelling at almost 325 kph at 3,000 metres, where the temperature was minus 22 degrees Centigrade and the wind chill factor a minus 56 on a stormy night.

Cooper jumped with two parachutes — an emergency chute in front that was "by simple, honest error" defective, and a small sport chute in back that would land a novice sky-diver "fast and hard," Himmelsbach said.

He insists the FBI did not plan to sabotage the jump because "We don't have the right to sentence anyone to death and what

would have happened if he took a hostage?"

Some people like to think Cooper lives, such as sponsors of the annual D.B. Cooper Festival in Ariel, a town of two buildings near where Cooper is thought to have jumped. Once a year, hundreds of people crowd into the Ariel store and tavern to buy T-shirts,gulp beer and trade Cooper theories.

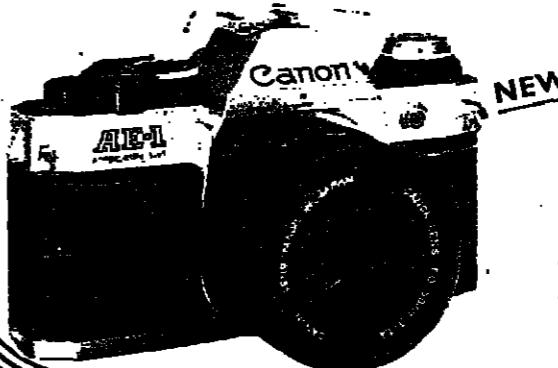
"I think he got away because they didn't find anything but the money and who's to say he didn't drop it to lead them off the trail," says Laurel Fisher, who owns the store-tavern with her husband, Dave, president of the D.B. Cooper fan club.

Who is to say, indeed?

After 10 years of searching, "We know 1,000 people who he isn't and 1,000 places where he didn't land," says Dave Hill, FBI spokesman in Seattle.

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



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"ALIAS"

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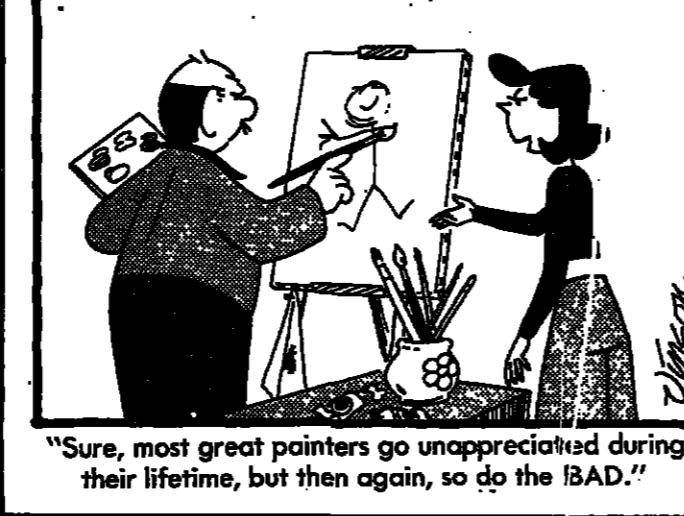
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THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

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FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is fine for improving your environment. The evening finds you with fascinating ideas that could prove fruitful in the future. Strive for increased harmony at home.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your immediate surroundings and know what should be done to make it more comfortable. Handle a business matter wisely.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make sure you keep any appointments you have made. Visit good friends later in the day. Make plans for the days ahead.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be sure to handle monetary affairs with wisdom. Listen to what a clever adviser has to suggest for the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day to visit friends you haven't seen in a long time. Improve your appearance before venturing forth.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study the path ahead well and be sure to get rid of whatever is troubling you. Evening is fine for the social side of life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can easily gain a personal goal by making proper plans. Be more astute in handling a private matter.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Practice up on any special talent you have and then you can command monetary benefits from it later. Be wise.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study those ideas that will help you become more successful in your line of endeavor. Consult an expert for advice.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you are conscientious in handling a personal obligation. Show increased affection for the one you love.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Meet with congenials and discuss plans for the future. This is the right time to engage in important civic work.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle duties that are impossible to do during busy work week. Study your environment and make plans for improvement.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put your skill to work early in the day and get the results you want. Later engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . be or she will understand early in life the importance of having a secure foundation on which to build, so be sure to teach how to be practical. Give the best education you can afford. There is much organizational ability in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

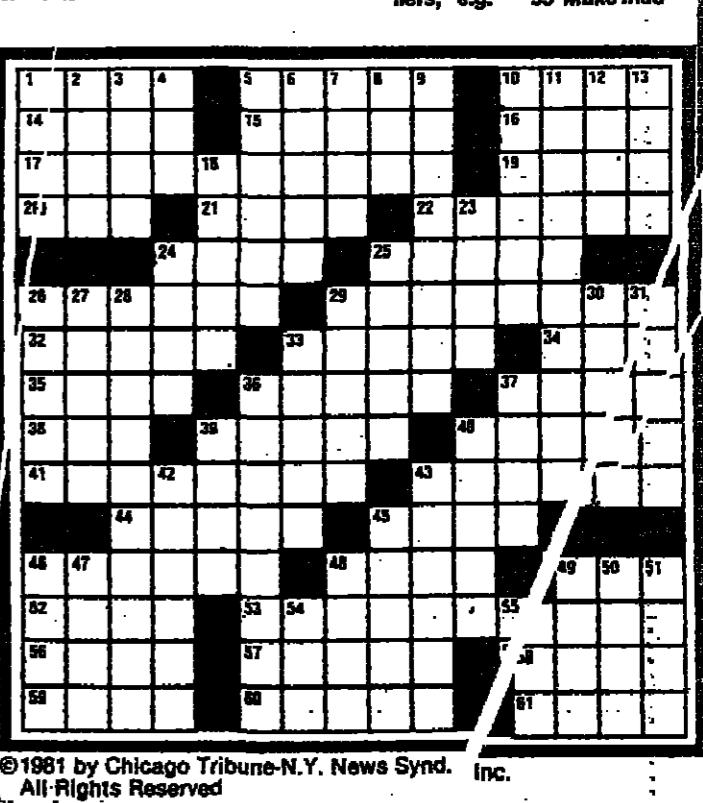
THE Daily Crossword

By Raymond F. Eisner

ACROSS	26	Like some trousers	45	Leak slowly	12	Field
1	Touched,	in a way	46	Desire	13	Look to be
5	Rebound		47	greatly	14	is adoring
10	Word of woe		48	Adenauer	23	German inter-
14	College in N.C.		49	epithet	24	jections
15	Fill with joy		50	Tennis point	25	At a distance
16	Immorality		51	Star followers	26	Raoul's brother
17	They make stars shine		52	Out —	27	Moslem magistrates
18	Bugaboo		53	Wimbledon name	28	Practical
20	— Avir		54	57 T.S.	29	Type of lamp
21	Bullying		55	Rise high	30	City in France
22	Tammany leader		56	Cole and Turner	31	Exorts
24	State positively		57	60 Feel	32	Prosit
25	Phase		58	Punta del —	33	Extant
			59	Be sullen	34	Train stops: abbr.
			60	41 Quick	35	39 Train
			61	Perennial plant	40	stops: abbr.
				4 April follower	41	Gem face
				4 Nobel product	42	High heavens
				5 Fixed under a roof	43	Take turns
				6 Horatio —	44	Butterflies
				7 Stadium sounds	45	Government agent
				8 Mel of baseball	46	Region in Saudi Arabia
				9 Communications	47	Arabs
				10 Shore bird	48	Related
				11 "The Gondoliers," e.g.	49	Grows old
					50	51 Talk
					52	53 Raison d'
					54	55 Make mad

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

BOGEMA	OBIT	GALL
FLOYD	REDDY	AMOUR
MANGE	ONEA	METE
		GALLIGASKINS
SOAS	MELD	LEADATION
ARGALI	IONE	ROE
ATO	PARE	CHASAILL
SEED	AGAIL	ANADEL
CHAR	LETTI	KUGADEAL
LENTIL	INDOLE	ARTIGAL
SALAI	LETTE	TRIPLIES
STEP	SEE	ESTUB



WORLD

3 mercenaries captured in Seychelles after raid

VICTORIA, Seychelles, Nov. 27 (R) — Seychelles authorities have captured at least three of the force of white mercenaries who attacked the islands' international airport, reliable sources said today.

They said the men were seized yesterday when the mercenary commando was routed and some of its members fled by hijacking an Air India Boeing 707 to the South African port of Durban.

As authorities enforced a round-the-clock curfew, troops combed the lush green jungle hills between the Seychelles capital of Victoria and the airport for more mercenaries.

Eyewitnesses described one of the men taken prisoner yesterday as a bearded, brawny man in his later twenties. His nationality was not known.

The Seychelles Defence Ministry said last night that some 45 men arrived aboard a scheduled Royal Swazi flight, seized 100 civilian hostages and took over the

control tower and terminal buildings.

They ran into stiff resistance from police and troops stationed at a military camp on the edge of the airfield, aviation sources said, and the subsequent fighting involved automatic weapons, rockets and mortars.

According to the defence ministry statement, the mercenaries at the control tower talked down a scheduled Air India flight, making it land despite the fighting, and took it over.

"The terminal building and the control tower have suffered a lot of damage," said an eyewitness contacted by telephone from Nairobi.

The airport, some 15 kilometres from Victoria is closed to traffic

and official sources said it was unlikely to be reopened within the next few days.

The white Swazi Airlines Fokker F-28 on which the mercenaries arrived was parked on the apron in front of the passenger terminal, apparently with substantial damage.

"The cockpit suffered a direct hit," the eyewitness reported. "The overhead instrument panel is totally wrecked. There is a big hole in the rear passenger compartment, perhaps from rocket."

Accounts of the mercenary attack both from Victoria and from South Africa left a number of unanswered questions. It was not known how the commandos could have transported automatic weapons and rocket launchers on a scheduled commercial flight.

The aircraft took off in Manzini in Swaziland, and made a stopover in the Comoro Islands, where a band of white mercenaries seized power in May, 1978.

The defence ministry said "a handful of local people" had been involved in the operation but it was not clear what role they had played.

Official sources said that security authorities were analysing two reels of badly-burned magnetic tape found in a toilet at the immigration lounge and apparently destroyed by fleeing mercenaries.

Sources said it was thought the tapes may have contained a radio address intended to be broadcast after the mercenaries had secured the airport and moved on to the Seychelles broadcasting station.

The radio today broadcast appeals for all essential gov-

ernment personnel to report for duty using a special bus service with a police escort to move through the deserted streets of the capital.

Only police, militiamen and troops were allowed out. With all shops closed, civilians had to rely on stocks for food or get provisions from army patrols on special requisition runs.

In Johannesburg, meanwhile security police today interrogated 44 men who hijacked a plane during an airport gun battle in the Seychelles and flew to South Africa.

Strict secrecy surrounded the whereabouts of the men and their identities, although authorities have acknowledged some are South African.

Reporters at Wateykloof air base outside Pretoria said the men, all white, were led from the plane handcuffed in pairs. They were aged between 20 and 30 except for one man of 50 and 60.

The pilot, Captain Umesh Saxena, said the older man was the leader of the group and identified himself during the flight only as "Tom".

Captain Saxena said the men, wearing civilian clothes, boarded the plane during heavy fighting at the airport between an attacking force of mercenaries and government troops.

The group contained men of several nationalities, possibly including Italian, Portuguese, Dutch and Americans as well as South Africans.

"They all had to give their names and nationalities in a roll call to one of their colleagues as they boarded the plane. Each one

had his passport on him," Captain Saxena said.

"They took one corpse and two injured men on board. They later saw a lot about two men they had left behind," he added.

Officials have not confirmed the presence of a body on the plane, which was also reported by sec-

urity sources in Durban.

The pilot said he was forced to lie to Seychelles authorities, saying he was flying off the island on his own, and also forced to lie to South African authorities, saying the plane was heading for this country and not India because it was damaged.

Reagan's arms negotiator to be realistic in Geneva

GENEVA, Nov. 27 (Agencies) —

U.S. arms negotiator Paul Nitze said today he would be "reasonable and tough" with the Soviet Union when the two sides begin talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe next Monday.

The American envoy, in a statement to reporters at Geneva Airport, held out the prospect of an eventual U.S.-Soviet accord but warned against unrealistic expectations.

He declined to say whether his talks with chief Soviet negotiator Youli Kvitsinski would embrace all nuclear weapons based in Europe, which would include hundreds of short-range missiles on both sides.

"If we can get rid of the longer-range and intermediate-range weapons, it will be a great success," he said in reply to a question.

At the Hague, Netherlands meanwhile, American peace-movement organisers said yesterday they hope to import the "Hollanditis" that brought

350,000 people out on the streets of Amsterdam last week to oppose the nuclear arms area.

The delegation of U.S. disarmament leaders spent two weeks observing and working with the Dutch peace movement as it mobilised the largest of the fall's European rallies against new nuclear weapons in Europe.

Terry Provance, national disarmament coordinator for the American Friends Service Committee, said, "We are leaving with the impression that the peace movements are not anti-American. But they are particularly critical of some policies of the Reagan administration. They are letting that be known, yet they very much prefer to keep the NATO alliance and the NATO security pact alive and well."

The Dutch press noted this week that a large proportion of placards and banners at the demonstration opposed Soviet as well as American nuclear arms. Previous European demonstrations had a more anti-American tone, the Dutch papers said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

India to upgrade airfields for defence

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told parliament yesterday India is building and upgrading certain airfields to meet an asserted threat posed by the strengthening of Pakistani armed forces along its borders. Mrs. Gandhi, who is the defence minister, gave no details but told the upper house her government is "fully alive" to developments and was taking appropriate measures for preparedness.

Turkish police officer jailed for torture

ANKARA, Nov. 27 (R) — An Ankara military tribunal sentenced a deputy police chief to 14 years imprisonment for torturing a left-wing detainee to death, court officials have said. Mustafa Haskiris was found guilty of killing university student Zeynel Abidin Ceylan, who was detained last year after sticking political posters on city walls.

Inca artifacts stolen in Peru

LIMA, Nov. 27 (R) — Armed robbers broke into Peru's archaeological museum and stole 34 priceless gold and silver objects dating from the Inca empire, museum officials said. Museum director Victor Pimentel said the value of the objects fashioned by the Incas, whose Andean civilisation reached a peak in the 15th Century, was inestimable. Seven kilos of gold and silver were stolen and police sources put the minimum commercial worth at \$5 million.

2 W. Germans jailed in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Nov. 27 (R) — An Istanbul court has sentenced two West German brothers to three-year prison terms for stealing antique porcelain tiles from the 16th Century tomb of Huseyin Hurrem, wife of Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, court officials said yesterday. They said Carl Michel Neumann, 25, and his brother Andre Neumann, 29, both university students, would serve their sentences at Sagmalci maximum security prison here.

Spanish Senate okays NATO plan

MADRID, Nov. 27 (R) — The Spanish Senate has given the government the go-ahead to apply for membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Political sources said Spain's formal application to become the Western alliance's 16th member was expected to be filed shortly and was likely to be discussed at a cabinet meeting today. The 208-seat upper house approved the government plans for early membership by a 46-vote majority. It earlier rejected the Socialist Party's request for a referendum on the issue.

Warning: Don't overwork 'miracle drug'

GENEVA, Nov. 27 (R) — Scientists meeting at the World Health Organisation (WHO) have warned that a growing number of diseases were becoming resistant to penicillin and other antibiotics. Dr. Stuart Levy, a physician and microbiologist from the United States, said at a news conference that doctors often could not use penicillin and cheap antibiotics to treat diseases ranging from boils to pneumonia because misuse of the drugs had created resistant bacteria.

Cornish drug ring cracked

LONDON, Nov. 27 (R) — Thirteen members of a cannabis smuggling ring were jailed for up to 10 years yesterday for a multi-million smuggling operation centred on England's wild Cornish Coast. The judge said he had no power to take money from the smugglers' bank accounts and could only pass fines. A customs investigator said after the trial: "When they leave, they might be very rich men."

Judge blames police, minority leaders for Brixton rioting

LONDON, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — The official report published Wednesday on the riots that rocked Britain earlier this year said the racial disadvantage suffered by this country's 2.3 million non-white population is "threatening the very survival of our society."

It blamed police, politicians and the community at large for the outbreak of the worst street violence seen in Britain this century and called for a "direct-coordinated attack" by the government and local authorities to eliminate racial inequality.

The report, produced by Lord Scarman, one of Britain's senior judges, at the request of Home Secretary William Whitelaw, said "racial disadvantage" is a fact of current British life and a significant factor in causing the riots.

The report said that to stamp out racial inequality from Britain's social fabric "inevitably means that the ethnic minorities will enjoy for a time a positive discrimination in their favour. But it is a price worth paying."

He said the social conditions of unemployment, bad housing and poor education did not excuse the riots.

But he added that "to ignore the existence of these factors to put the nation in peril," commenting that the police stood "between society and a total collapse of law and order in the streets of an important part of the capital."

Lord Scarman's 168-page report concentrated on the savage rioting April 10-12 at Brixton, a depressed inner city area of south London where the majority of the population is black, mainly of West Indies descent. But it also covered subsequent riots at so-called in West London, in the Toxteth quarter of Liverpool in northwest England and in cities and towns in the west Midlands, all areas with high black or Asian-descended populations.

In all, some 20 cities and towns were hit by the riots. They left hundreds of police and young blacks and white rioters injured after pitched battles fought in burning streets. Hundreds of buildings were destroyed by fire while damage and the cost of looting totalled millions of pounds.

The violence shook Britain's reputation abroad as a peaceful, well-governed society and deterred some foreign tourists from coming to Britain for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer July 29.

A total of 324 persons were injured in the Brixton riots, 28 buildings were burned down and there was widespread looting, he noted.

Lord Scarman said police were partly to blame for the breakdown in community relations in Brixton through tough policing tactics against young blacks in the high crime area. He also charged that some junior officers were guilty of racial harassment and racial prejudice.

Among changes he called for were:

— A new system, "with an independent element," for considering complaints against the police. Under the present system police investigate complaints against themselves.

— A change in the police discipline code to make racial prejudice a specific cause for dismissal.

He also called for a government study of ways to increase black recruitment to the police. Britain, with a population of 57 million of which 4 per cent are non-white, has 118,102 police officers. Only 297 are non-whites.

N. Zealand's third party makes polls unpredictable

WELLINGTON, Nov. 27 (R) — New Zealand's general election tomorrow is likely to be decided by the unpredictable impact of the recent deeply divisive South African rugby tour and the performance of a newly-emerged third party.

The intentions of the 1.8 million voters remain obscure and most analysts say the parliamentary poll is the most difficult to forecast in 50 years.

Traditional electoral indicators point to the opposition Labour Party winning power after two three-year terms in office by Robert Muldoon, the National Party prime minister.

Virtually every government in New Zealand history has had its support eroded on polling day, and Labour needs only a one per cent swing for victory.

Under normal circumstances, the present widespread discontent over 15 per cent inflation, five per cent unemployment and five years of zero growth would repeat the past trend.

But, as Mr. Muldoon himself has noted, this is no normal elec-

U.N. pressured to sack 2 jailed employees

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — The United Nations is resisting pressure from Poland and East Germany to sack two of their nationals who were jailed in recent years by

Dozens of U.N. employees have been jailed in recent years by Afghanistan, Chile, Ethiopia, Israel, Syria and other countries, including the Soviet bloc states. A few have been executed by repressive regimes or have disappeared without a trace.

Undersecretary-General Erik

Suy of Belgium, the U.N. legal counsel, argues that it is "only for the employer to determine"

whether to waive immunity when one of his subordinates is charged with a crime, political or otherwise.

"No state can do this," Mr. Suy said and explained that all U.N. employees enjoy, under its charter, immunity "only for words spoken and acts done in the exercise of their official functions."

But the immunity question only can be decided if U.N. officials have access to their jailed employees and to the facts in the case. Access has been denied by Communist and other states, which "do not believe there is such a thing as a fully independent civil servant," according to Mr. Suy.

Polish authorities, he said, have made the release of Alicia Wesolowska, a U.N. secretary, conditional on her dismissal by the United Nations. Miss Wesolowska was arrested while vacationing in Poland and given a seven-year sentence in Aug. 1979 for allegedly spying for an unspecified N.A.T.O.

He described the visit to Pakistan, his first trip outside Turkey since coming to power 14 months ago, as very successful.

Turkey strongly backed Pakistan's demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Mr. Wladheim has made repeated appeals to Poland for clemency.

Mr. Suy said Poland first offered a deal of conditional

country's reputation and national self-respect," the commentary said and those who "caused trouble, stole from foreigners, sold them state secrets or colluded with them for private gain will be punished according to the law."

Banyue Tan called on people to be more patriotic, to remember that China had five thousand years of recorded culture and was one of the most modern countries in the world up to the middle of the Qing (ching) dynasty in the 18th century.

The magazine also condemned the way in which large crowds of Chinese surround foreigners and openly stare at them, a common happening outside Peking which can make visitors feel like film stars or people from another planet.

These practices "damaged the

U.S. popularity survives W. German protesters

By Jonathan Carr

BONN — Despite the recent wave of anti-American demonstrations in West Germany, a new opinion poll has found that the U.S. is more popular than ever with the German people.

West German politicians visiting Washington recently were almost invariably greeted with a series of tough and worried questions. Is there really a big new wave of anti-Americanism sweeping the federal republic? How strong is the Pacifist movement? Can Chancellor Helmut Schmidt still push through the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) twin-track "arm and negotiate" decision on nuclear missiles against opposition in his government coalition?

What, after all, is the U.S. to think when confronted with news of the demonstration in West Berlin against the visit there of Alexei F. Gai, the U.S. Secretary of State, in September; followed a week later by an attempt on the life of Gen. Frederick Kroesen, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army in Europe; followed a few weeks after that by the biggest postwar peace demonstration in the federal republic?

Against this background, the results of a poll taken recently by the Allensbach Institute, one of West Germany's most respected public opinion research organisations, seem surprising. They indicate a more positive attitude to the U.S. and NATO by most West Germans than recent events imply. They also show that over the years, the groundswell of public support for the U.S. and NATO has not altered dramatically, in spite of frequent political squabbles between Bonn and Washington.

Asked whether they liked Americans, 56 per cent of those questioned by Allensbach said they did, while 18 per cent said they didn't. The institute says this is one of the most positive results it has obtained in reply to this question in 30 years.

The up-and-down in West German feeling about Americans has

never been very marked, and only once (in January 1957) did the number of those saying they liked the Americans fall below 40 per cent, according to the institute.

Naturally, friendliness for Americans does not automatically imply support for NATO, let alone for the "twin-track" missiles decision. But here too, the replies to Allensbach's questions are pretty positive.

Asked whether they felt West Germany should stay in NATO or leave the alliance, nearly 80 per cent of those questioned spoke in favour of remaining and only six per cent for getting out. These are almost exactly the figures which emerged when the same question was put in Jan. 1969 — before the present Social Democrat-Liberal coalition came to power in Bonn and the "Ostpolitik" of Willy Brandt, the former chancellor, began.

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